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PUBLICATION 316

BOTANICAL SERIES VOL. XI, No. 4

NEW PLANTS FROM BRITISH HONDURAS

BY

PAUL C. STANDLEY

ASSOCIATE CURATOR OF THE HERBARIUM, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

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NEW PLANTS FROM BRITISH HONDURAS

PAUL C. STANDLEY

The new species of British Honduras plants described on the following pages have been found mostly in two large series of plants obtained in that country during 1931–32, and forwarded in whole or part to the writer for study. Mr. William A. Schipp has continued his collections, begun several years ago, and the numbers of his regular series are now well in excess of a thousand. In addition, he has prepared a separate series, of plants not found in sufficient quantity for distribution in his regular sets, the numbers of this secondary series being preceded by the capital letter *S*. All Mr. Schipp's recent collections have been made in the southern half of the colony, the latest one in the Toledo District, in the region of Punta Gorda. A high percentage of the newer collections has consisted of species unknown previously from the colony, and he has discovered almost as high a proportion of new species as in his earlier sendings. Evidently there still is much to be learned of the British Honduras flora.

No less important, but, indeed, greater in number, are the collections made in the early months of 1931 in British Honduras and Petén by Professor H. H. Bartlett (an expedition of the Herbarium and the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan cooperating with the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in a biological survey of the Maya area). His British Honduras material was obtained chiefly in the El Cayo District, previously unexplored. The portion of his collections studied by the writer has contained scores of species new to the flora of the colony, and various well-marked species new to science.

Professor Bartlett also has sponsored collections made in the El Cayo and Corozal Districts by Mr. Percy H. Gentle, and these likewise have contributed substantially to the rapidly developing picture of the characteristic vegetation of this portion of the Yucatan Peninsula.

Philodendron belizense, sp. nov. Sect. *Pteromischum.*—Scandens usque ad 9 m. longa, ramulis teretibus in sicco ochraceis leviter striatis 1 cm. crassis, internodiis brevibus; petiolus crassius-

culus 16–19 cm. longus, vagina angusta persistente paullo infra laminae basin soluta apice obtusa instructus; lamina membranacea late ovato-oblonga 34–38 cm. longa 16–17 cm. lata apicem versus paullo angustata breviter subabrupte acuminata, nervis primariis c. 20-jugis angulo fere recto divergentibus quam secondarii valde distinctioribus; pedunculus crassus 2–2.5 cm. longus; spatha anguste oblonga 14.5 cm. longa involuta alba; cetera ignota.—British Honduras: Base of Cockscomb Mountains, altitude 150 m., June 15, *William A. Schipp 545* (Herb. Field Mus. Nos. 621,939–940, type).

A relative, apparently, of *P. guttiferum* Kunth, a frequent Central American species, which is smaller in all its parts.

Heisteria Chippiana, sp. nov.—Arbor 12-metralis omnino glabra, trunco 30 cm. diam., ramulis crassis brunneo-olivaceis subteretibus, internodiis brevibus; folia majuscula breviter petiolata subcoriacea, petiolo crasso 8–14 mm. longo; lamina oblonga vel lanceolato-oblonga 10–13 cm. longa 4–5.5 cm. lata sensim vel abrupte breviterque obtuso-acuminata, basi acuta, sublucida, costa supra subimpressa nervis obsoletis, subtus paullo pallidior, costa gracili elevata, nervis lateralibus irregularibus prominulis angulo acuto adscendentibus, venulis obsoletis; flores subsessiles vel breviter crasse pedicellati; calyx in statu fructifero 3–4 cm. latus patens vel plus minusve reflexus primo viridis, serius purpureo-ruber, fere ad medium lobatus, lobis latissimis late rotundatis; drupa globosa ochroleuca 1.5 cm. diam. et ultra apice rotundata.—British Honduras: Nineteen Mile, Stann Creek Valley, along creek bank, very rare, altitude 100 m., July 9, 1932, *William A. Schipp 970* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 657,802, type).

The collector states that the wood is close-grained and has a silky sheen. Among the few Central American species of *Heisteria,* this may be recognized at once by its extraordinarily large fruits. At Mr. Schipp's request, it is named for the late Dr. T. F. Chipp, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Desmopsis Schippii, sp. nov.—Arbor 9-metralis, trunco 22 cm. diam., ramulis gracilibus adpresso-pilosulis vel glabratis, internodiis brevibus; folia mediocria rigide membranacea breviter petiolata in sicco olivacea, petiolo crassiusculo 4–6 mm. longo adpresso-pilosulo; lamina elliptica vel oblongo-elliptica 12–16 cm. longa 4.5–7 cm. lata abrupte cuspidato-acuminata, acumine obtuso, basi acuta vel obtusa vel rotundata et abrupte contracta, utrinque glabra vel ut videtur in statu juvenili subtus ad costam sparse adpresso-pilosa, nervis lateralibus utroque latere c. 7 tenerrimis obliquis infra marginem conjunctis, venulis prominulis laxissime reticulatis; inflorescentiae oppositifoliae pauciflorae, pedunculo brevissimo, pedicellis gracilibus ut videtur recurvis 2 cm. longis fere glabris; sepala late ovata obtusa sericea 2.5 mm. longa; petala viridia flavescentia linearia 3 cm. longa prope medium 2.5 mm. lata basi paullo

latiora versus apicem obtusum sensim angustata sparse minute sericea.—British Honduras: Nineteen Mile, Stann Creek Valley, along creek bank in forest, altitude 75 m., June 28, 1932, *William A. Schipp 960* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 657,797, type).

"Very rare." Related to *D. microcarpa* Fries and *D. Maxonii* Safford, of Panama, both of which have smaller flowers and relatively broader petals.

Virola brachycarpa, sp. nov.—Arbor excelsa 12–15-metralis, trunco 22–25 cm. diam., ramulis griseis teretibus rimosis, novellis olivaceis sparse obscure tomentellis, internodiis brevibus; folia parva breviter petiolata crasse membranacea, petiolo gracili 6–9 mm. longo glabro involuto; lamina anguste oblonga vel oblanceolato-oblonga 7–14 cm. longa 1.8–4 cm. lata subabrupte longiacuminata, acumine acutiusculo, basi acuta vel acutiuscula, supra in sicco laete viridis vel fusca, glabra, costa impressa, nervis obscuris, subtus glaucescens sparsissime minute stellato-puberula vel fere omnino glabra, costa gracili elevata, nervis lateralibus utroque latere c. 12 tenerrimis prominulis obliquis, venulis obsoletis; paniculae laterales foliis duplo breviores laxe multiflorae cymoso-paniculatae, ramis patentibus vel subreflexis gracilibus sparse ferrugineo-tomentellis, floribus subumbellatis, pedicellis crassiusculis 4–5 mm. longis tomentellis; perianthium luteum sparse minutissime tomentellum vel glabratum 2–2.5 mm. longum ad medium trilobum, lobis late ovatis obtusis; fructus ovali-globosus minutissime tomentellus vel fere glaber 1.5 cm. longus et fere aequilatus basi et apice late rotundatus; semen late ovale 13 mm. longum 10 mm. latum basi et apice late rotundatum brunneum lucidum, arillo ad basin in lobos lineares semen totum involventes laciniato.—British Honduras: Stann Creek Valley, in primary advanced forest, common, January 13, 1932, *J. A. Burns 20* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 658,854, type). Near Middlesex, mountain forest, altitude 210 m., occasional, November 22, 1929, *W. A. Schipp 475*. Big Creek, in forest, rare, December 2, *Schipp 858*.

Known as Banak or Bastard Banak. Distinguished from all the other *Virola* species known from Central America by the very small, almost glabrous leaves, and by the small fruits.

Mimosa pinetorum, sp. nov.—Herba procumbens 1.5 m. longa, caulibus gracillimis quadrangulatis ad angulos pallidis aculeis parvis c. 1 mm. longis recurvis gracilibus sparse armatis, internodiis valde elongatis; petioli graciles 1.5–3 cm. longi sparse aculeolati; pinnae unijugae c. 2.5 cm. longae inermes vel aculeolis 1–2 armatae, foliolis c. 8-jugis 10 mm. longis 3 mm. latis apice rotundatis basi obtusis brevissime petiolulatis glabris; stipulae filiformes 2.5 mm. longae persistentes; flores capitati sessiles, capitulis ut videtur paucifloris, pedunculis gracilibus glabris 1.5–2.5 cm. longis; legumen lineare 3–4.5 cm. longum 4–5 mm. latum breviter crasse stipitatum

rectum vel leviter curvum cuspidatum glabrum, marginibus dense aculeolis gracillimis rectis 1.5–2 mm. longis armatis, articulis 7–11.—British Honduras: Ravine, Mountain Pine Ridge, El Cayo District, February 21, 1931, *H. H. Bartlett 11629* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 652,461, type).

Inga Schippii, sp. nov.—Arbor 12-metralis, trunco 22 cm. diam., ramulis subteretibus densissime adpresse brunneo-tomentosis; folia majuscula breviter petiolata, petiolo cum rhachide 10–13 mm. longo gracili exalato tomentuloso, inter paria foliolorum glandula majuscula depressa onusto; foliola 4-juga breviter petiolulata oblonga vel oblanceolato-oblonga, terminalia circa 19 cm. longa et 8.5 cm. lata, inferiora minora, abrupte acuta vel breviter acuminata basi acutiuscula in sicco fusca supra tantum ad costam puberula, subtus concoloria sparse breviter pilosula vel glabrata; flores umbellati, umbellis paniculatis multifloris breviter pedunculatis, panicula 20 cm. longa et 15 cm. lata, ramis dense brunneo-tomentosis, bracteis parvis persistentibus, pedicellis gracilibus 5–8 mm. longis; calyx tubulosus 8–9 mm. longus supra vix dilatatus et 2.5 mm. latus dense adpresso-pilosulus, dentibus triangularibus acutiusculis 1–1.5 mm. longis erectis; corolla calyce vix 2 mm. longior extus dense strigosa, lobis brevibus oblongo-ovatis obtusiusculis; stamina numerosa corolla circa 1 cm. longiora.—British Honduras: Banana Bank, base of Cockscomb Mountains, altitude 150 m., in primary forest, June 10, *William A. Schipp 538* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 621,989, type).

"Rare. Flowers white, highly perfumed." In the key to the species of *Inga* published by Britton and Rose in the *North American Flora,* this species runs at once to *I. Williamsii* Pittier, of Panama, in which the calyx is only 3.5–4 mm. long.

Cassia Bartlettii, sp. nov.—Subgenus *Chamaecrista.* Herba erecta interdum suffructicosa usque ad 1.5 m. alta rigida, ramis suberectis teretibus laevibus sparse vel densiuscule patenti-pilosa, internodiis brevibus saepe stipulis occultis; stipulae ovato-oblongae persistentes 10–14 mm. longae acutae basi breviter cordatae sessiles multistriatae glabratae longiciliatae; folia numerosa breviter petiolata, petiolo ut rhachis brevissima breviter dense piloso prope apicem glandula parva depressa onusto; foliola bijuga cuneato-oblonga vel obovato-oblonga 10–19 mm. longa 5–7 mm. lata plus minusve obliqua apice oblique rotundata sessilia basin versus paullo angustata, basi ipsa lata obtusa vel subtruncata, glabra longiuscule ciliata 4–5-nervia subtus interdum pallida vel glaucescentia; pedunculi axillares uniflori foliis longiores dense pilosi bibracteolati; sepala valde inaequalia glabra tenuiter multistriata longiacuminata, longiora 14 mm. longa; petala lutea glabra 1.5 cm. longa; legumen oblongo-lineare c. 4 cm. longum et 7 mm. latum dense fulvo-hispidum, seminibus c. 12.—British Honduras: Mountain Pine Ridge, El Cayo District, February 21, 1931, *H. H. Bartlett 11649* (Herb. Field

Mus. No. 658,353, type). Cornhouse Creek, Manatee River, Belize District, *Bartlett 11306*. North of Baldy Sibun, fairly common, *J. B. Kinloch 76*. All Pines, open places, occasional, *W. A. Schipp 557*.

A relative of *C. Desvauxii* Collad., and altogether distinct from any of the species of the so-called genus *Chamaecrista* listed for North America by Britton and Rose.

Galactia belizensis, sp. nov.—Herba volubilis, caulibus gracillimis viridibus dense pilis breviusculis rigidis reflexis pilosis, internodiis elongatis; stipulae breves lineares striatae erectae; folia longipetiolata, petiolo gracili retrorso-piloso, rhachide 3–7 mm. longa, petiolulis usque ad 2 mm. longis; foliola firme membranacea ovalia vel oblongo-ovata 2–4 cm. longa 1–2.2 cm. lata apice obtusa vel rotundata et breviter mucronata, basi late rotundata, supra laete viridia ad costam sparse adpresso-pilosa aliter glabra, venulis prominulis, subtus fere concoloria dense strigosa; flores axillares fasciculati pauci vel in racemos breves paucifloros dispositi, inflorescentiis petiolis brevioribus, pedicellis gracilibus usque ad 4 mm. longis strigosis; calyx angustus 4 mm. longus dense strigosus ad medium vel profundius lobatus, laciniis subaequalibus erectis lineari-attenuatis; corolla alba 5–6 mm. longa, vexillo angusto extus glabro; legumen lineare 5-spermum c. 2.5 cm. longum et 4 mm. latum inter semina leviter impressum pilis adscendentibus molliter pilosum apice apiculatum basi breviter crasse stipitatum.—British Honduras: River bluffs, El Cayo, February 13, 1931, *H. H. Bartlett 11449* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 652,460, type).

The only other species known from the region, *G. striata* (Jacq.) Urban, has elongate many-flowered racemes and broader pods.

Dalechampia Schippii, sp. nov.—Herba scandens metralis, caulibus gracillimis pilis brevibus patentibus vel subreflexis pilosis, internodiis foliis longioribus; stipulae viridescentes lanceolatae 3 mm. longae; folia parva brevissime petiolata crasse membranacea, petiolo crassiusculo 3–6 mm. longo piloso; lamina oblonga 3.5–5 cm. longa 1.2–2.5 cm. lata abrupte breviter acuminata, interdum obtusa et breviter acuminata, basi subcordata, remote obscure serrulata vel prope apicem grosse serrata, utrinque breviter molliterque pilosa, trinervia, venulis subtus prominentibus atque arcte reticulatis; pedunculi axillares solitarii foliis longiores; bracteae ovato-rotundatae 2–2.5 cm. longae et aequilatae apice lato breviter trilobae infra apicem sinuato-denticulatae velutino-pilosulae; pedicelli florum masculorum 5 mm. longi glabri.—British Honduras: Sarawee, pine ridge, altitude 15 m., *W. A. Schipp S181* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 652,438, type).

Bracts pink, veined with salmon. The form of the bracts is suggestive of *D. tiliifolia* Lam., a species with deeply trilobate leaves.

Phyllanthus ferax, sp. nov.—Fruticosa vel herbacea c. 60 cm. alta glabra densiuscule fere a basi ramosa, ramis gracillimis adscendentibus ferrugineis; stipulae scariosae e basi ovata anguste attenuatae; folia parva alterna breviter petiolata membranacea, petiolo gracili 1.5–2.5 mm. longo; lamina obovato-elliptica vel oblongo-elliptica 1.5–2.8 cm. longa 0.8–1.5 cm. lata apice late rotundata basi acuta supra viridis subtus glaucescens, nervis obscuris; flores monoeci solitarii vel geminati, pedicellis florum feminorum 2.5–3 mm. longis, masculorum paullo brevioribus; sepala floris masculi 6 oblonga obtusa pallida 1.5 mm. longa; sepala floris femini 6 viridia late obovata 3 mm. longa apice obtusa vel rotundata sub capsulam persistentia patentia; capsula trilocularis depresso-globosa 3–3.5 mm. lata; semina fusco-brunnea laevia opaca.—Guatemala: Uaxactún, Dept. Petén, dry arroyo, March 20, 1931, *H. H. Bartlett 12157* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 652,466, type).—British Honduras: El Cayo, April 13, 1931, *Bartlett 12993*.

A well-marked species, not closely related to any of the other Central American ones.

Sebastiania longicuspis, sp. nov.—Arbor 14-metralis, trunco 25 cm. diam., omnino glabra, ramulis gracilibus ferrugineis vel brunnescentibus; folia mediocria petiolata firme membranacea, petiolo gracili 5–9 mm. longo; lamina oblonga vel anguste oblanceolato-oblonga 7–10.5 cm. longa 2.5–3.5 cm. lata apice obtusa vel subrotundata et abrupte in acumen linearem obtusum 1–1.5 cm. longum contracta, basi obtusa, laete viridis, remote obscure crenato-serrulata, margine prope basin laminae anguste revoluto; flores spicati, spicis axillaribus 3 cm. longis et ultra dense multifloris, bracteis arcte sessilibus; fructus ut videtur drupaceus 1.5 cm. diam. globosus glaber.—British Honduras: Eldorado, on hilltop in shade, altitude 120 m., September 17, 1932, *William A. Schipp 1018* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 661,010, type). Vaca, western Cayo District, in 1927, *Duncan Stevenson 2* (Yale No. 11985).—Guatemala: Cubilquitz, *Tuerckheim 8658*.

The vernacular name in British Honduras is "ridge white poisonwood." There is some doubt regarding the proper generic position of this tree, but it appears to be closely related to *Sebastiania adenophora* Pax & Hoffm., of the same region.

Buxus Bartlettii, sp. nov.—Ramuli plus minusve flexuosi, vetustiores ochracei subteretes rimosi, novelli graciles virides subquadrangulati et sulcati ad sulcos hispiduli, internodiis foliis brevioribus; folia parva breviter petiolata subcoriacea in sicco griseo-viridia, petiolo crasso 2–3 mm. longo sparse hispidulo vel glabrato; lamina anguste lanceolato-oblonga 3–5.8 cm. longa 7–10 mm. lata sensim acuminata, apice spiniformi, basi acuta vel attenuata, integra, glabra, costa supra sulcata, venulis prominulis arcte reticulatis, subtus concolor, costa valde elevata, basi trinervia, venulis prominulis arctissime reticulatis, marginibus revolutis; racemi umbelliformes

sessiles vel 3 mm. longe pedunculati multiflori densi, pedicellis florum masculorum angulatis gracilibus 2–3 mm. longis hispidulis, flore femino unico sessili, bracteis sepalis conformibus; sepala viridia 1.5 mm. longa oblongo-ovata obtusa erecta ciliolata; stamina exserta, antheris late oblongis 0.8 mm. longis; styli crassi 2 mm. longi.—British Honduras: River bluffs, El Cayo, February 13, 1931, *H. H. Bartlett 11437* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 652,455, type).

This is, apparently, the first record of the genus *Buxus* and of the family Buxaceae for Central America. The British Honduras species is closely related to *B. lancifolia* Brandegee of San Luis Potosí, Mexico, the latter differing in its more congested inflorescence and broader, thinner, acuminate sepals.

Hampea euryphylla, sp. nov.—Arbor, ramis crassis tomento sordide brunneo quasi minute tuberculatis; folia magna longipetiolata crasse membranacea, petiolo crassiusculo 2.5–8.5 cm. longo dense stellato-tomentoso; lamina subreniformis usque ad rotundato-ovata 7–17 cm. longa et aequilata apice obtusa vel late rotundata et emarginata, basi breviter aperte cordata vel rarius subtruncata, 7-nervia, supra sparse minutissime stellato-puberula vel fere glabra, subtus densius pilis minutis stellatis conspersa vel interdum glabrata; flores axillares pauci fasciculati, pedicellis crassis 5–10 mm. longis vel in statu fructifero ad 2 cm. dense stellato-tomentosis; calyx late campanulatus 4 mm. longus pallide stellato-tomentosus subtruncatus vel breviter inaequaliter lobatus persistens; petala in alabastro extus tomento minutissimo lucido quasi vernicoso induta, in anthesi reflexa et c. 1 cm. longa angusta obtusa; stamina numerosissima, filamentis gracilibus glabris; capsula subglobosa sessilis 1.8 cm. longa basi et apice rotundata densissime tomento crasso plus minusve deciduo fulvo stellato induta.—British Honduras: Temash River, December 9, 1930, *H. P. Smart & N. S. Stevenson 142;* Yale No. 19793 (Herb. Field Mus. No. 633,379, type).

The proposed species is rather too closely related to *Hampea trilobata* Standl., which occurs in both Yucatan and British Honduras. The latter seems to differ constantly, however, in its longer and more slender pedicels and especially in its smaller and narrower leaf blades, truncate or rounded at the base and often shallowly lobate.

Xylosma anisophylla, sp. nov.—Arbuscula omnino glabra, ramis crassis fuscis vel ochraceis lenticellatis inermibus, novellis ferrugineis; folia mediocria coriacea breviter petiolata inaequalia interdum fasciculata, petiolo 2–4 mm. longo crassiusculo; lamina anguste oblanceolato-oblonga rhombeo-lanceolata obovata vel late elliptico-ovata usque ad 9 cm. longa vulgo 3–5 cm. longa apice obtusa vel rotundata basi anguste cuneato-attenuata vel interdum obtusa, remote adpresse crenato-serrata vel subintegra, supra lucida venis planis vel vix prominulis, subtus paullo pallidior, venulis

prominulis arcte reticulatis; flores numerosi in axillis vel ad nodos defoliatos fasciculati, pedicellis gracilibus rectis glabris 5–10 mm. longis; sepala oblonga vel lanceolato-oblonga obtusa 1 mm. longa ciliata patentia; bacca glabra subglobosa 5–6 mm. longa; semina c. 5 ferruginea.—Mexico: Tuxpeña, Campeche, November 26, 1931, *C. L. Lundell 988* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 655,196, type); December 25, 1931, *Lundell 1131*.—British Honduras: Honey Camp, November, 1929, *Lundell 663, 675*. Cornhouse Creek, Manatee River, Belize District, January, 1931, *Bartlett 11272*.

A relative of the Mexican and Central American *X. flexuosa* (HBK.) Hemsl., which, as recently treated, is probably a collective species.

Xylosma characantha, sp. nov.—Frutex 60–90 cm. altus, ramis gracilibus flexuosis ochraceis, novellis ferrugineis dense hirtellis, internodiis foliis brevioribus; folia mediocria brevissime petiolata firme membranacea in sicco cinereo-viridia, petiolo 1.5–3 mm. longo hirtello; lamina ovata vel ovato-elliptica 5–6 cm. longa 2.5–3.3 cm. lata acuta vel breviter acuminata, acumine ipso obtuso, basi obtusa vel rotundata, supra tantum ad costam hirtella, venulis prominulis arcte reticulatis, sublucida, subtus concolor praesertim ad venas dense hirtella, nervis lateralibus utroque latere c. 4; flores in axillis fasciculati pauci subsessiles vel vix 2 mm. longe pedicellati, pedicellis crassiusculis hirtellis; sepala patentia ovata vel triangulari-ovata 1 mm. longa obtusa ciliata extus pubescentia; bacca rubra globosa 5–6 mm. diam. interdum obtuse tuberculata dense hirtella; semina c. 3.—British Honduras: El Cayo, March 5–13, 1931, *H. H. Bartlett 12004* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 652,459, type).—Guatemala: In jungle, Uaxactún, Dept. Petén, March 26, 1931, *Bartlett 12334*.

Related to the rather widely distributed *X. velutina* (Tul.) Triana & Karst., in which the fruit is glabrous and smooth.

Calyptranthes Bartlettii, sp. nov.—Frutex 0.5–3.5 m. altus, ramis crassis teretibus, vetustioribus cinereis rimosis, novellis dense pilis ferrugineis lucidis subpatentibus villosis, internodiis brevibus vel elongatis; folia majuscula sessilia vel subsessilia subcoriacea angustissime oblonga 8–18 cm. longa 2–4.5 cm. lata versus apicem obtusum sensim angustata, basi leviter vel profundius cordata, supra in sicco viridia lucida prope costam impressam sparse subadpresso-pilosa vel fere omnino glabra, utrinque densissime minute nigro-punctata, subtus paullo pallidiora in statu juvenili dense ferrugineo-tomentosa glabrescentia, costa crassa elevata, nervis lateralibus numerosissimis tenerrimis prominentibus angulo fere recto abeuntibus prope marginem in nervum collectivum regularem conjunctis; inflorescentiae terminales et axillares cymoso-paniculatae laxae multiflorae longipedunculatae basi trichotomae 2.5–6.5 cm. longae et aequilatae, pedunculo 2–6.5 cm. longo ut rami paniculae dense ferrugineo-tomentoso, bracteis infimis interdum magnis et foliaceis cito deciduis, floribus glomeratis sessilibus; alabastra dense

ferrugineo-tomentosa ovoideo-globosa obtusa vel acutiuscula 4 mm. longa; petala ut videtur nulla, staminibus numerosissimis, antheris minutis; bacca atrorubra globosa dense minute hirtella vel glabrata c. 1 cm. diam.; semina 1–3 lucidissima brunnescentia 6 mm. longa obtuse angulata vel subglobosa.—British Honduras: Along stream, Mountain Pine Ridge, El Cayo District, February 27, 1931, *H. H. Bartlett 11837* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 658,351, type); May 7, 1931, *Bartlett 13059*. On gravel and ledges, Monkey Falls, El Cayo, February 13, 1931, *Bartlett 11458*.

A well-marked species, remarkable for its abundant rusty pubescence and especially for the narrow, greatly elongate leaves with sessile cordate bases.

Eugenia belizensis, sp. nov.—Frutex 3-metralis omnino glaber, ramis gracillimis teretibus brunnescentibus, internodiis brevibus; folia parva breviter petiolata subcoriacea, petiolo crassiusculo 3–5 mm. longo; lamina lanceolato-linearis vel oblongo-linearis 4–5 cm. longa 5–10 mm. lata versus apicem obtusum longe sensimque attenuata basi acuta, supra in sicco cinereo-viridis, costa subimpressa, nervis obsoletis, utrinque dense minute punctata, subtus fere concolor, costa pallida gracili valde elevata, nervis numerosis obliquis tenerrimis; flores ut videtur solitarii longipedicellati axillares, pedicellis gracilibus 7–10 mm. longis; bacca globosa glabra 7 mm. diam.—British Honduras: Along brook, Mountain Pine Ridge, El Cayo District, February 25, 1931, *H. H. Bartlett 11756* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 658,352, type).

Although known only from unsatisfactory material of a single collection, this plant is clearly distinct from any other *Eugenia* known from northern Central America. It is easily recognized by its small and remarkably narrow leaves.

Eugenia Schippii, sp. nov.—Frutex vel arbor usque ad 9 m. alta, trunco 15 cm. diam., omnino glabra; folia majuscula brevissime petiolata subcoriacea minutissime puncticulata, petiolo crasso 3–6 mm. longo; lamina oblonga vel elliptico-oblonga 7–13 cm. longa 2–5 cm. lata sensim vel subabrupte acuminata vel acuta, acumine ipso obtuso vel acutiusculo, basi acuta vel obtusa, supra in sicco olivacea, costa impressa, nervis obsoletis, subtus multo pallidior, costa prominente, nervis lateralibus numerosis tenerrimis fere occultis; flores solitarii vel fasciculati(?) axillares, interdum e nodis defoliatis nascentes, pedicellis crassis 2–11 mm. longis rectis; sepala ad apicem baccae persistentia rotundata vel late ovata apice rotundata vel obtusissima c. 2 mm. longa; bacca nigra globosa 10–12 mm. diam.—British Honduras: Seine Bight, open forest, occasional, November 26, *William A. Schipp 669;* November 6, *Schipp S141*. Little Mountain Pine Ridge, El Cayo District, May, 1931, *Bartlett 13060*.

Miconia ochroleuca, sp. nov.—Arbor 7.5 m. alta, trunco 7.5 cm. diam., ramulis gracilibus ochraceis, novellis olivaceis glabris vel minute obscure furfuraceis, internodiis elongatis; folia mediocria breviter petiolata membranacea, petiolo gracili glabro 7–9 mm. longo; lamina lanceolato-oblonga vel elliptico-oblonga 9–12.5 cm. longa 3.5–5 cm. lata longiuscule obtuso-acuminata vel interdum abrupte breviterque cuspidata basi acuta vel obtusa integra supra in sicco luteo-viridis glabra costa impressa, subtus paullo pallidior glabra vel primo tantum ad costam elevatam obscure minute furfuracea, triplinervia, nervis lateralibus prope basin laminae nascentibus, venis vix prominulis laxe reticulatis, marginibus leviter revolutis; paniculae terminales parvae pyramidales 5–8 mm. longe pedunculatae circa 4 cm. longae et aequilatae, ramis obscure minute furfuraceis vel fere glabris, infimis adscendentibus gracilibus, floribus racemose dispositis sparsis vix 1 mm. longe pedicellatis; calyx anguste campanulatus extus minute furfuraceus vix 2.5 mm. longus supra dilatatus, limbo 2 mm. lato remote minutissime obtuso-denticulato; petala ochroleuca obovata 2 mm. longa apice rotundata; stamina longe exserta, antheris paullo inaequalibus anguste linearibus, longioribus 2.2 mm. longis poris parvis obliquis dehiscentibus; stylus gracilis glaber 5–6 mm. longus.—British Honduras: Middlesex, in forest, altitude 60 m., rare, November 20, 1929, *William A. Schipp 407* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 606,832, type).

Jacquinia paludicola, sp. nov.—Frutex 3-metralis, trunco 5 cm. diam., omnino glaber, ramulis gracillimis; folia majuscula subcoriacea vel crasse membranacea breviter petiolata pseudoverticillata, petiolo gracili 3–5 mm. longo; lamina oblanceolato-oblonga 8–12 cm. longa 2.5–3.5 cm. lata sensim acuminata, apice mucrone debili onusta, basin versus sensim attenuata, costa supra impressa subtus elevata; flores pauci umbellati vel umbellatim racemosi, umbellis c. 8-floris breviter pedunculatis, pedicellis gracilibus 5–14 mm. longis; sepala orbicularia 2 mm. longa apice late rotundata; corolla alba 6 mm. longa, lobis rotundatis tubo crasso duplo brevioribus; staminodia petalis duplo breviora apice late rotundata subintegra; stylus attenuatus crassiusculus 2 mm. longus.—British Honduras: Forest Home, swampy forest, altitude 60 m., September 11, 1932, *William A. Schipp 1028* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 661,014, type).

Noteworthy for the large and unusually thin leaves, with only weakly pungent tips; also for the remarkably small, pale flowers.

Strychnos panamensis Seem., var. **hirtiflora**, var. nov.—Ut videtur a forma typica non nisi corolla extus sparse hirsuta, lobis corollae densius adpresso-hispidulis distinguitur.—British Honduras: Nineteen Mile, Stann Creek Valley, in dense forest, altitude 105 m., July 2, 1932, *William A. Schipp S301* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 657,775, type).

A vine 10 m. long, the stem 2.5 cm. in diameter; flowers cream-colored. In the typical form of the species, which ranges from British Honduras and Guatemala to Panama, the corolla is glabrous or pruinose-puberulent.

Fischeria Briquetiana, sp. nov.—Volubilis, caulibus teretibus dense puberulis et sparse hirsutis, internodiis elongatis; folia opposita mediocria membranacea longipetiolata, petiolo usque ad 7 cm. longo puberulo et hirsuto; lamina late elliptica vel ovato-elliptica 7–14 cm. longa 3.5–9.5 cm. lata apice obtusa vel rotundata et breviter caudata, acumine angusto 3–4 mm. tantum longo, basi breviter anguste cordata, lobis brevibus rotundatis, supra brevissime asperule hirsutula, subtus fere concolor dense breviter velutino-pilosula; inflorescentiae axillares racemosae 5–8 cm. longe pedunculatae multiflorae, pedicellis gracilibus 12–25 mm. longis viscido-puberulis et sparse hirsutis; alabastra ovoideo-globosa obtusissima; sepala lanceolato-linearia longiattenuata 7–9 mm. longa corolla paullo longiora viscido-puberula et sparse hirsuta; corolla 12–15 mm. lata profunde 5-loba, lobis ovatis obtusis crispis utrinque dense hirtellis; corona exterior carnosa integra gynostegio duplo brevior, interior e lobis carnosis obtusis gynostegio longioribus composita.—British Honduras: Nineteen Mile, Stann Creek Valley, along creek banks in partial sunlight, a vine 9 m. long, very rare, June 25, 1932, *William A. Schipp 962* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 657,804, type).

Flowers highly perfumed, light green and yellow. Related to *F. funebris* (Donn. Smith) Blake, a common species of Central America, in which the leaves are conspicuously hirsute, especially on the nerves, the corolla larger, and the sepals much more elongate. At the request of the collector, the species is named for the late Dr. John I. Briquet.

Ipomoea aphylla, sp. nov.—Herba glabra perennis ut videtur suberecta e basi dense ramosa, caulibus usque ad 1 m. longis gracilibus sed subrigidis teretibus in sicco cinereo-viridibus subaphyllis; folia squamiformia subulata pauca c. 1 mm. longa acuta; pedunculi axillares 1–2 cm. longi apice bibracteati, bracteis subulatis 1–2 mm. longis, pedicellis patentibus vel subreflexis c. 1 cm. longis superne paullo incrassatis; sepala valde inaequalia oblonga exteriora obtusa interiora acutiuscula vel apiculata 8–10 mm. longa subcoriacea; corolla alba 2.5 cm. longa; stylus filiformis elongatus, stigmate breviter bilobo, lobis subglobosis; capsula subglobosa 7 mm. longa; semina dense pilosa.—British Honduras: Pine ridge, Cornhouse Creek, Manatee River, Belize District, January 31, 1931, *H. H. Bartlett 11316* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 658,359, type). All Pines, open places, rare, July 18, *W. A. Schipp 547*.

A most curious plant, strikingly unlike any other species known to the writer. It is remarkable for its somewhat broomlike habit, and almost complete reduction of the leaves.

Jacquemontia Houseana, sp. nov.—Herba volubilis, caulibus gracillimis densiuscule stellato-pilosulis, internodiis valde elongatis; folia mediocria petiolata herbacea, petiolo gracili 0.7–1.5 cm. longo stellato-piloso; lamina late ovata vel ovato-elliptica 2.5–4.5 cm. longa 1.5–3 cm. lata abrupte breviter angusteque acuminata basi breviter vel profunde cordata sinu lato lobis late rotundatis, utrinque dense molliter stellato-pilosula; cymae dense multiflorae capituliformes 2.5 cm. latae, pedunculo usque ad 10 cm. longis, floribus sessilibus congestis, bracteis ovatis sepalis aequilongis; sepala ovata vel late ovata 6–8 mm. longa sensim acuminata vel longiacuminata dense stellato-tomentosa; corolla caerulea extus glabra, limbo fere 2 cm. lato.—British Honduras: El Cayo, April 13, 1931, *H. H. Bartlett 12928* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 652,458, type).

Related to the ligneous-stemmed *J. abutiloides* Benth. of northwestern Mexico.

Petrea arborea HBK., f. **albiflora,** f. nov.—A forma typica calyce ut quoque corolla albo recedit.—British Honduras: River bank, Sittee River, March 17, 1932, *William A. Schipp 727* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 659,053, type).

In the usual form of the purple-wreath, a common vine of tropical America that often is cultivated for ornament outside its natural range, the flowers are of a handsome blue color. I do not recall any mention of a white-flowered form, although such a variant was to be expected. The usual form of this plant is one of the handsomest of tropical American shrubs, and it is to be assumed that the white-flowered form likewise must be in no manner inferior to it in beauty, and well worthy of introduction into cultivation.

Bacopa lacertosa, sp. nov.—Herba perennis 30–60 cm. alta erecta, caule simplici vel supra ramos paucos breves adscendentes emittente subtereti glabro vel supra in partibus novellis sparse brevissime villosulo, internodiis foliis brevioribus; folia opposita sessilia carnosa rigida linearia plerumque 3–5 cm. longa 2–4 mm. lata apicem versus longe attenuata basin versus sensim attenuata crenato-serrata glabra minute densiuscule punctata; flores axillares solitarii, pedicellis usque ad 3 mm. longis crassiusculis sparse pilosulis vel fere omnino glabris supra medium bibracteolatis, bracteolis subulatis 1–2 mm. longis; sepala valde inaequalia, 3 exterioribus foliaceis 5–7 mm. longis late ovatis acutis vel obtusis basi rotundatis vel truncatis palmatinerviis scaberulo-ciliatis glanduloso-puncticulatis extus sparse minute pilosulis vel fere glabris, 2 interioribus angustis carinatis; corolla alba breviter exserta; capsula ovoidea 4 mm. longa inclusa versus apicem attenuata.—British Honduras: All Pines, in swamp, April 29, *William A. Schipp 763* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 641,525, type).

In general appearance as well as in floral characters the plant resembles *Bacopa aquatica* Aubl., in which the flowers are borne on elongate pedicels.

Bacopa naias, sp. nov.—Herba aquatica perennis c. 30 cm. longa, caulibus simplicibus adscendentibus teretiusculis fere 2 mm. crassis striatis dense foliatis, nodis brevibus, superioribus sparse minute puberulis; folia opposita sessilia amplexicaulia tripartita 1 cm. longa flaccida patentia, segmentis pinnatifidis, segmentis ultimis graciliter filiformibus; flores axillares solitarii, pedicellis gracilibus 2.5–6 mm. longis sparse minute puberulis vel fere glabris, floriferis adscendentibus, fructiferis reflexis, ebracteolatis; sepala viridescentia linearia obtusiuscula 3 mm. longa erecta; corolla caerulea, fauce lutea, glabra c. 4 mm. longa; capsula oblonga 2 mm. longa.—British Honduras: All Pines, swampy places, common, September 1, *William A. Schipp 610* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 621,977, type).

A relative of the Brazilian *Bacopa reflexa* (Benth.) Edwall, but differing from that and related species by the extremely short pedicels. A West Indian relative of *Bacopa naias* is the following:

Bacopa longipes (Pennell), comb. nov. *Naiadothrix longipes* Pennell, Mem. Torrey Club 16: 105. 1920.

Petastoma caudiculatum, sp. nov.—Frutex alte scandens usque ad 10 m. longus praeter flores omnino glaber, ramulis quadrangulatis ochraceis rimosis; folia 2–3-foliolata interdum cirrhifera, petiolo gracili rigido 2–2.5 cm. longo; foliola subaequalia membranacea lucida in sicco brunnescentia 1–2 cm. longe petiolulata elliptico-oblonga vel late lanceolato-oblonga 4–12 cm. longa 2–6 cm. lata abrupte vel rarius sensim longiacuminata, acumine ipso subobtuso, basi obtusa vel interdum subcordata integra, nervis venulisque supra prominulis et pulchre reticulata, subtus vix pallidiora, costa gracili elevata, venulis prominentibus reticulatis; inflorescentia cymoso-paniculata foliis vix longior longe graciliter pedunculata laxissime multiflora, bracteis minutis lanceolatis vel subulatis, pedicellis gracillimis glabris plerumque 4–5 mm. longis; calyx fere rotatus extus sparse minutissime puberulus vel glabratus 6–7 mm. latus orbicularis remotissime 5-denticulatus, dentibus triangulari-filiformibus vix 1 mm. longis; ovarium anguste ovoideum glabrum 1.5 mm. longum, stylo gracili glabro 15 mm. longo; capsula (perfecta non visa) linearis valde compressa ultra 16 cm. longa 1.5 cm. lata glabra lucida.—British Honduras: Nine Mile, Stann Creek Railway, altitude 30 m., in low swamp forest, rare, March 22, 1932, *William A. Schipp S297* (Herb. Field Mus. Nos. 657,811–812, type).

While this plant is properly referable with scarcely any doubt to the genus *Petastoma,* the calyx is conspicuously unlike that of other members of the group occurring in Mexico and Central

America. The collector states that the corolla is white and about 2.5 cm. long, but no corollas are present upon the type specimen.

Mendoncia belizensis, sp. nov.—Volubilis 18-metralis herbacea, caulibus gracilibus dense pilis longis fulvis subadpressis pilosis, internodiis foliis longioribus; folia opposita mediocria membranacea breviter petiolata, petiolo crassiusculo 7–10 mm. longo dense piloso; lamina elliptica, oblongo-elliptica vel ovata 6–9 cm. longa 3–5 cm. lata subabrupte acuminata, acumine triangulari attenuato, basi rotundata, utrinque dense molliter fulvo-pilosa, pilis subpatentibus vel ad nervos subadpressis, illis paginae superioris basi dilatatis, nervis lateralibus utroque latere 4–5 valde obliquis subtus elevatis; pedunculi axillares solitarii uniflori 2.5–3 cm. longi dense pilis longis adscendentibus fulvis pilosi; bracteae anguste lanceolato-oblongae subfalcatae 3 cm. longae fere 1 cm. latae attenuato-acuminatae uninerviae dense subadpresse longipilosae; corolla coccinea extus glabra tubo crasso 4 cm. longo 6–7 mm. lato, lobis ovalibus vel rotundatis 4–5 mm. longis suberectis; fructus juvenilis dense hirtellus. —British Honduras: Nineteen Mile, Stann Creek Valley, climbing over forest tree on mountain slope, June 16, 1932, *William A. Schipp 961* (Herb. Field Mus. No. 657,807, type).

This is apparently the northernmost station known for a plant of this curious genus.

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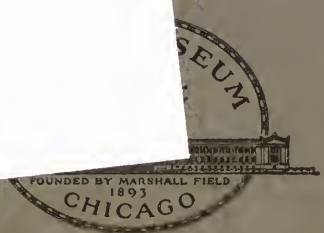

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